

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Agents for

MESSRS. W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

MESSRS. JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

MESSRS. JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S.
PILSENER BEER.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit \$1 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 4, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "MAIL" Hongkong. Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

THE NEXT WAR LOAN.

A newspaper correspondent commenting on Mr. Lumsden's statement that a second loan will be necessary, and already those who earlier counselled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to defy financial tradition and appeal to the popular imagination by issuing bonds for small amounts—£10, £20, and £50 for choice—in addition to those of £100, £200, £500, £1,000, £5,000 and £10,000 as now provided, are returning to the charge. The change would not be by any means as revolutionary as seems in some quarters to be thought, for even now depositors in the Post Office can invest their deposits from one shilling up to £500 in all the principal Government stocks, the privilege being extended even to children over seven, who may make investments and sell stock as if they were of full age. The one substantial objection urged is that the temptation of the higher interest offered for the War Loan might induce a large number of depositors to transfer their deposits from the old account to the new, as against that, however, is to be set the decided attraction the smaller bonds would prove to many who are not yet investors in anything, and who cannot take up the larger denominations, and this is a consideration well worth the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A question having been asked whether the "Lush"—the three little ribbons worn at the back by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—were known in Germany as "Der Tag," a soldier from the trenches has vouchsafed the information that this is not the case. "The Germans," he says, "are not even aware of the existence of these ribbons, as they have never seen the backs of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real, rich, red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

Forgings Castings and Repairs
PUMPS INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES
SHIPPED TO ORDER
Write for Prices
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 15th, several important alterations and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under:—

UP EXPRESS TRAINS.
Kowloon dep. 7.05 a.m.
12.05 p.m.
4.00 p.m.
Canton arr. 10.40 a.m.
3.40 p.m.
7.35 p.m.

DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.
Canton dep. 7.00 a.m.
12.00 noon
4.20 p.m.
Kowloon arr. 10.30 a.m.
3.35 p.m.
7.32 p.m.

Important alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service. For further particulars see Time Tables which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

British Section, Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order, THE ADMINISTRATION, Chinese Section, Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware, Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET, Tel. No. 1406.

CANTON and Nos. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. No. 911 Hongkong.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914, £23,622,156.

Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds £3,595,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds £16,130,100

Sinking Fund Account £8,613

Revenue Fire Branch £2,507,158

Life and Annuity Branches £1,973,289

Revenue Marine Department £332,692

Other Receipts £20,192

£25,233,319

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

HOTELS

KINGSLERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and having the Eastern Avenue only 500 yds. with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans.

Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout. Telephone No. 1122. Cable Address: "Sachels".

A.B.C. Code 5th Ed. Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1908

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAY, Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA." FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

Biographies of over 6,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 8 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 cts. to Korea and China 40 cts. and to Europe & America 70 cts. or 35 cts.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—

Yet another "Who's Who" and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western.

But "Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan.

Mr. Kuriki is a skillful editor and has done his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 5, Ichibome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-Tokyo.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Floor), west of Central Market. Telephone No. 517.

Hongkong, September 4, 1914.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 73' x 88' x 34'6". Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MACHINE MOTORS 7-12 to 150 H.P.P. As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." Telephone No. 312.

The Best Means in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

BAGUIO HOTEL

Baguio, P.I.

5,000 Feet Above Sea Level—Mean Temperature, 65°.

The Coming Health Resort of the Far East.

Eight Hours From Manila, Rail or Auto.

Bracing Climate in the Pine Country of Northern Luzon.

The "BAGUIO" is unequaled for location, cuisine, homelike atmosphere and modern up-to-date features.

P-6 Up, Daily. P-35.00 Up, Weekly.

Special Rates for Prolonged Stays.

BEQUEST COMMERCIAL CO., Proprietors.—Cable Address: "BECOME."

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

and

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. Wine, Beer, Cigars, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Room.

Room 60 cts. per day. Max. 2.00 per day. Max. 2.00 per day. Max. 2.00 per day.

Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel." Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Contains modern European Supermarket. A First Class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping particulars only.

For further particulars apply—

Telephones 197. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

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INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Miss
Brid.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street).
ESTABLISHED 1891.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1823

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CHINESE MANUFACTURE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

501

THE CHINA MAIL
COMBINED COLOURED
TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

REVISED AND UP TO DATE

Shows tracks and daily progress of the "big typhoons" during the last twenty years.

Explains day and night typhoon signals.

Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon.

Gives a table of typhoons for last 30 years.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS

BLACK LEAD SOAP

WELLINGTON METAL POLISH

NEVER BECOMES DULL

WELLINGTON METAL POLISH

INTIMATIONS



MITSU BISHIGOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUYABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAMASUJI, SAYO,
SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA
Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESSES for above: "IWASAKI"
Code:—A1, ABC 5th Ed. Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINESE: Messrs Gearing &
Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs Borden Co.
Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

R. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,

HONGKONG.

KWONG HING CHONG & Co.

No. 70, Wellington Street,

HONGKONG.

LADIES TAILORS

GENERAL DRAPERS

DRESSERS IN

CHUK Loo, Embroidery, Fancy and Piece
Goods, also Manufacture Ladies and
Children's Clothes only. The Chinese Tailor
Gent's Shirt made to order in the latest
Style.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

PRICES MODERATE.

Hongkong, May 22, 1915.

NOTICE:

THE CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd. of
57, PAY PEE STREET, Canton, and
of Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, hereby
give notice that their former Manager
Mr. WONG CHOY TING is now no longer
in their employ and that Mr.
WONG JOY CHEW has now been
appointed general manager of the Company
and all orders for goods must bear the
signature of Mr. WONG JOY CHEW
and Chopped Seal in Chinese
and English of the said CHEN KWONG
& Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, June 1, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915.

Dairy Butter.....	\$1.10 per lb.
Dairymaid Butter.....	\$1.00 ..
Buttercup Butter.....	90 ..
Pasture Butter.....	80 ..
Cheese.....	70 ..

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist

No. 14, D'ARQUIER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation.

FRENCH LESSONS

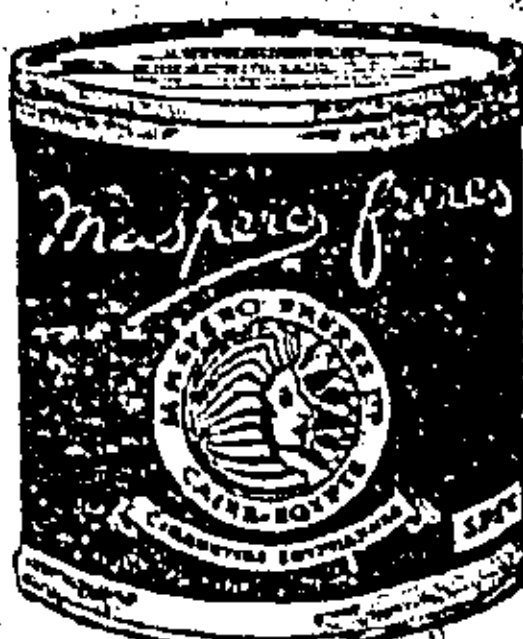
G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPY No. 1
THERAPY No. 2
THERAPY No. 3
THERAPY



MASPERO "SPECIALS"



\$1.50

8

Tin of

50

Cigarettes



The Smoker who appreciates the charm of the Egyptian
Cigarette will find Maspero "Specials" delightful.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR AND THE
REPORTERS.

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, kept to his apartment in the Ritz-Carlton hotel yesterday, says the New York Herald of May 9, until he left for Washington by the six o'clock Pennsylvania train last evening. About twenty minutes to six o'clock he made his first appearance in the lobby of the hotel and was asked by one of the many reporters who had been waiting for him all day whether he intended to make a statement in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania and the loss of more than one hundred Americans.

"I'm not here," said the Ambassador. "I tell you that I am not here," Count von Bernstorff then shoved the reporter away from him.

On the sidewalk before he got into a taxi he was accosted by another reporter. The chauffeur thought the Ambassador wished to wait while the reporter was talking, and the Count then clenched his fists.

"Go on, go on, damn it!" he shouted to the driver.

Several of the reporters got into an automobile and followed the Ambassador. On the way to the Pennsylvania terminal the Count opened the door of his automobile and told the chauffeur to go faster. The two taxis kept together until they reached the terminal.

REPORTERS RENEW EFFORTS.

Count von Bernstorff alighted and the reporters again suggested that it was incumbent upon him to say something for the American public.

"There are thousands of Americans who think that this is cold blooded murder," he was told.

"Let me think," he snapped.

"Do you think that the sinking of the Lusitania was justifiable?"

"I have nothing to say; not a word," said the Ambassador. "I am the representative of my government and do not now intend to make any statement."

"You have heard," said one of the reporters, "that more than one hundred Americans have been murdered."

The Ambassador walked toward the window to buy his ticket. This was about seven minutes before his train left. He was asked whether he had read the accounts in the newspapers, and declared that he did not care what was in the newspapers.

"Don't you think that in view of the tense public feeling over this act of the German government and your connection with the sinking of the Lusitania that you should say something?"

"Not a word, I tell you! Not a word!"

HE PALES AT CHARGE.

The German Ambassador blushed when somebody said that it was he who was thought to have provoked the torpedoing of the Lusitania by the warning announcements printed in the newspapers when the Cunard line steamer left on Saturday one week ago. He refused to comment, though. By that time there were many persons at the Pennsylvania Terminal who were interested in the throng of reporters and the Ambassador.

Count von Bernstorff then walked to the telephone booths and called up somebody. He was there for a couple of minutes and walked away without paying for the call. A uniformed boy ran after him, crying out:

"Hey, there! Charge?"

The boy touched the arm of the Ambassador who turned around with his fist out. He thought that it was a reporter. After paying for the call he walked down to the platform in an extremely nervous condition. He walked through the throng and somebody belted on the window and shouted:

"The German Ambassador, ladies and gentlemen!"

Through three cars went Count von Bernstorff and he only stopped when he arrived at the chair car. He discovered he would have to wait before he got a seat and then concealed himself behind a door in the smoking room.

Again he was questioned by one of the reporters.

"Do we know exactly what has happened," he said. "What part has been furnished?"

TRAGIC TRANS-
FORMATION.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE KAISER.

"William the Sudden."

When one thinks of the German Emperor as he is to-day, playing his latest and grimmest role as the arch-enemy of civilised Europe, striving to realise, by the most brutal and unscrupulous means, his ambition to acquire and control a world-wide Empire, it is difficult to recognise in that sinister figure the original of the character sketch contributed by Anne Topham to the current issue of the *Fortnightly Review*, under the title, "William the Sudden," written from personal knowledge and depicting the Kaiser as he was wont to appear in the intimacy of domestic life. Yet there is no reason to doubt that at the time it was written five years ago this study of character and temperament was absolutely accurate so far as it goes.

A PLEASANT PORTRAIT.

It shows certain facts only of a complex, many-sided personality, a man impulsive, naively egotistical, tactless, with manners sometimes "abrupt and startling," but seldom losing his "buoyant cheerfulness and boisterous good humour"; a man of Spartan habits, eating his plain, wholesome meals with great gusto and extraordinary rapidity, and enjoying the simplest of pleasures. A capital raconteur also, went to laugh uproariously and infectious over a good story, the "whole-souled, frequent laugh of a man who finds a zest in existence, and does not allow the cares of the State to burden him unduly." It is a pleasant portrait on the whole, and renders the transformation that has taken place in the original all the more tragic.

Some amusing anecdotes are given of the Kaiser's impetuous assumptions of the duties of cook and waiter on various occasions, and an interesting passage records some opinions of British Cabinet Ministers.

MURDERING LORD HALDANE.

He has a thorough knowledge of the English language, literature and history, and follows all the social and political movements of Great Britain with the keenest interest. His long familiarity with her methods is not able, however, to hinder his constantly recurring astonishment at the English way of doing business, and he can only satisfactorily explain it to himself by assuming that the special Providence which protects children and the less normally gifted has a particular interest in the British Empire.

"Here's Haldane," he said lately, in a tone expressing acute injury. "He's been educated as a barrister, he's translated Schopenhauer, an ardent admirer of Goethe, writes books about him and visits Wagner every year—and you British have made him Minister of War! He came to our German manoeuvres, I offered him a mount and every opportunity to see everything—he can't ride! Declined with thanks! A Minister of War who knows absolutely nothing of military matters! And I never met a British Cabinet Minister who knew how many ships of the line you have in your Navy! I could tell him; he never could tell me!"

A LONELY MAN.

Wise enough to know that as long as he has the great middle-class of Germany on his side he is all-powerful, he takes pains that as many of his subjects as possible shall know him at least by sight; yet of intimate friends he has very few. His own forceful character would prevent it.

He has never been able to win that adoring devotion of his personal attendants which was the lot of his father and grandfather. His Court is publicly obsequious to him, though in private, of course, each has his opinion of William the Sudden. He is furiously impatient of argument, especially if it is convincing, and extremely nettled if he cannot persuade people that his point of view is the right one. He can with difficulty be made to see two sides of a question, nor more than his own point of view, which, however, does not hinder him from changing that point later on if circumstances seem to demand it, with a naive oblivion of his former attitude of mind.

In private as in public life he wrests from his subjects, who, dislike being "hushed," an implicit, while protesting, obedience and assistance in all his schemes.

THE AMERICAN DREAM.

Viewed in the light of the war, one sees something of sinister significance in the assertion that "a visit to the United States has always been one of the dreams of the Kaiser's life," and of his anxiety to cultivate friendly relations with the great Republic, sedulously practised by hospitality to numerous American visitors. It is possible that the dream may be realised eventually, in a manner ironically different from that anticipated by the Royal visionary.

ALEXANDRA CAVE.

OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried, or Stewed,
Pindon Haddicks, Kippers, &c.

INTIMATIONS

EVERY BEETLE
EVERY BUG

Killed
Keating's
into thorough contact
with it.
Sole in this colony.
The unrivalled way to
kill beetles, bugs and all
household insects is by
using

KEATING'S
POWDER

Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY

Alexandra Buildings,

For 10 Days Only,

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED

PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.40 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.40 p.m. to 2.10 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.10 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 16 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.30 p.m. to 11.0 p.m.
Every half hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.



Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government,
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers

AND

Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

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COAL STORAGE.

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A.L. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address

MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE TATCHEE, MESSRS. MACLEOD, FRANK & CO., to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 15th June, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Office and Show Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road,

THE VALUABLE

OFFICE FURNITURE AND

FITTINGS.

Electric Lights and Fans, Large and Small Showcases, Copying Presses, Iron Safes, Samples, etc., etc., contained on the premises.

Also

Remington, York and Oliver Typewriters in good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of sale.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 15th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD

FURNITURE, etc., PRINCIPALLY

NEW STOCK.

As follows:—

One Drawing Room Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets, Brass-Twin and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also

One Pair very fine Blackwood Cabinets, 14-fold Blackwood Fire Screen (Porcelain Panels), Stands, Teapots, Settees, etc., One Piano in good condition, several pairs Lace Curtains (NEW) 4 yds. long, One Singer Sewing Machine.

And, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 2, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CO-SIGNERS),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th June, 1915, at 11 a.m., at No. 6, Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon.

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

Consisting of:—

Teakwood Sideboard, Table and Chair, Sundry Glass and Crockery, etc., Double Brass-mounted Bed, Teak Wardrobe, Dressing Table, Washstand, etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday, 15th June at 2.30 p.m.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 10, 1915.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CO-SIGNERS),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

One Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Sons,

One Boudoir Grand Piano by Broadwood & Sons

in good condition.

Full Particulars from the Undersigned.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 20, 1915.

THE POLISH LEGION.

Novo Alexandrov.

(On the Vistula, 70 miles S. of Warsaw.)

To see the Polish legion in training here in the picturesque Chateau Chatterowski, which though bombarded lately for the third time in its history still proudly dominates the Vistula, is to conjure up memories of a very gallant people, of a people who, among other things, saved Europe from the unspeakable Turk.

For the fact that such memories are not forbidden rules have to thank the Grand Duke, Russia's generalissimo happens to have a certain faith in sentiment. His was a bold move in itself to sanction the wearing of a uniform the scarlet breast-work of which is identical with that of a hundred years ago, when Poland fought for freedom and went under; add to this Polish songs, Polish standards, Polish words of command not duplicated in Russian, and Polish generals in command. At present 6,000 are enrolled, but thousands more have presented themselves at Warsaw and other centres, only to be told they must wait till the necessary war material for them is forthcoming. Though under consideration ever since the commencement of hostilities the legion took practical form only with the New Year. It will constitute regular battalions of the Russian Army on the basis of conscription, save that the men are being led exclusively by Poles. Already Battalion No. 1, formed chiefly of men with previous military training, is about to start for conquered Galicia, though, as was pointed out to me, there is to be more in the nature of a recruiting march.

GIRLS EAGER TO ENROL.

Each battalion consists of 1,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 8 pieces of artillery. At a parade organised by Colonel Rott the cavalry of the first battalion captivated one's attention. Almost entirely drawn from the aristocracy, slim, wiry, bewhiskered young men, the gallant 300, on their own thoroughbreds, mean to sustain the tradition of Poland's famous cavalry or to know the reason why. Their colonel was anxious to point out that only the purest Poles are being accepted.

"Even if an applicant's mother was a Russian we cannot accept him—or her! Yes, we have received several offers of service from women. Look at this letter which arrived from Vilna this morning," it read: "Monsieur le Colonel, I am not yet of age, but would like to know if you will take me in the legion, provided I get my parents' permission. I am of medium height, thin, but in no way physically unfit, being able to bear everything except the cold—but, unfortunately, I am a woman. I know there are many ways a woman may serve her country, but my one desire is to be enrolled as a soldier. You will probably take me for a silly schoolgirl, in which event please read enclosed credentials."

CECILE CHODENSKA.

"We refer all such applicants to the Polish Red Cross, which is doing such good work before Warsaw, but very often quite small boys of fourteen and even younger are accepted as ammunition-bearers under fire."

LEGIONARIES FROM CHICAGO.

From the infantry drawn up opposite, the commander beckons a boy of diminutive dimensions, one of quite a dozen such in this particular company. The little fellow's story, brightly told at the salute, is translated for me as follows: "Fourteen, commander. When my father was sent for I ran away with him."

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

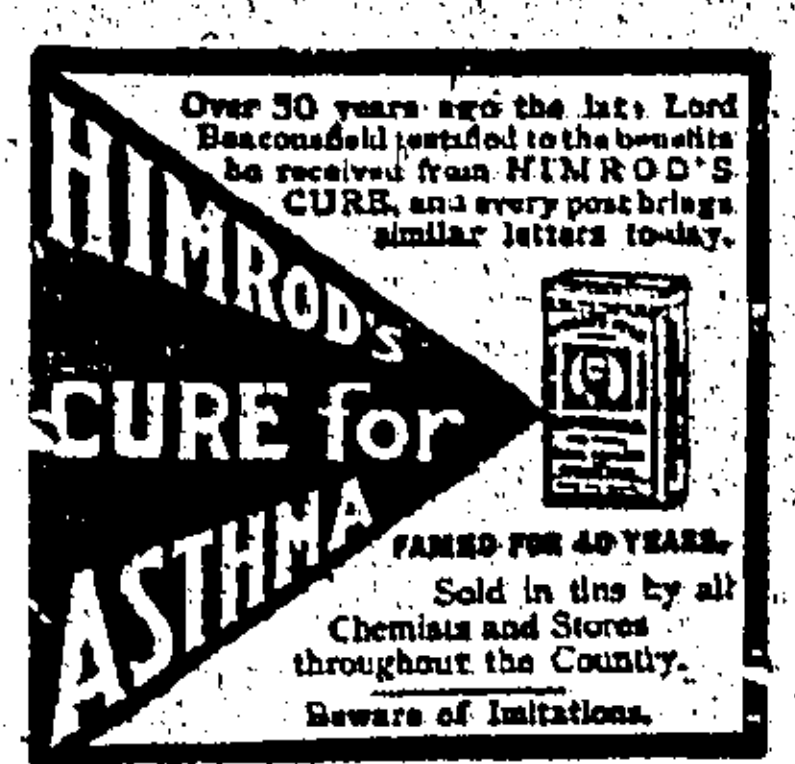
IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually burning through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clear and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes, patients who have benefited after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottles.)

Over 50 years' success. Pleasant to take and guaranteed free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.



He didn't know I was under the straw of the cart till we had gone 20 yards (about 18 miles), and then all he could do was to beat me. My home is at Chelms, near Dublin. My mother knows where I am now, but she didn't for four whole months. My father was killed at Komorow, when the Austrians came over the Vistula. I was in a trench just behind. Then the regiment went against the Germans and they had to leave me behind sick at Lodz. The Germans kept me for three days because I was dressed as a soldier, and then let me go, the officer kissing me and telling me to go back to school. I kicked him and then they beat me. And then they let me go.

After which, with click of spur and a "right about"—the boy is to ride a Siberian pony—little Jan Kinez rejoins his unit. "Here are two other of our volunteers, who will interest you," proceeds Colonel Rott. "Captains Adam Trygar and Leo Sulkowski, who have come all the way from Chicago, the forerunners, we hope, of 25,000 more Polish Americans." Speaking with the wisest of broken "travellers," Captain Trygar takes up the narrative. "I guess our organisation in Chicago sent us over here to see if this business was really serious. We've telegraphed back saying it is, and I'm told the first contingent is now on its way via Vladivostok."

VOLUNTARY 4 A.M. RISING.

At present the legion is armed with captured Austrian Mannlicher rifles (which are spoken of as the most successful of the war). While perhaps the men as a body appear excessively youthful and lacking in the robust physique of their Russian comrades-in-arms, they make up the leeway by a show of extraordinary keenness, frequently rising of their own free will at 4 a.m. to work overtime. Soon they are to go into new quarters lower down the Vistula, the Russians having decided to fortify the Chateau Chatterowski. An inspection of the grounds under the guidance of the daughters of the regiment, Mlle. Helena Rutkowska, who, though only fifteen, is going with her father's battalion as a Red Cross nurse, disclosed much indisputable proof of the Hun's progress. Besides looting on the part of the officers in the Prince's famous museum, the Prussians appear to have amused themselves at target practice against several irreplaceable mahogany doors erected by Czar Alexander II. in a summer retreat he built on the estate.

Similar attempts on the part of Germany to form Polish legions, especially quite recently in Lodz, have proved dismal failures. Not so in Austria. It is a point which must not be lost sight of that of all the Poles those under the Hapsburg regime in Galicia enjoyed, up to August last, the greatest measure of liberty, for, one might more aptly say, the most pronounced absence of impudent persecution. Accordingly, it surprises no one in Warsaw to learn that there are 30,000 Polish volunteers in harness across the Austrian frontier. Poland in fact, is just now in the throes of as ghastly a racial tragedy as history has ever presented.

Daily Mail.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

MR. REDMOND ON THE FORCE.

In a recent speech delivered in Dublin, Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader, dealing with the origin, significance, policy, strength, and constitution of the National Volunteer Force, described it as the only force to be used to prevent the final success of a peaceful constitutional movement. It was initiated for the purpose of defence, not attack. It was not their intention to attack brother Irishmen, but they would defend themselves, if necessary. Their policy was to uphold the national rights of Ireland; to hold fast to what they had won; and to make certain that force would not be allowed to rob them of the fruits of victory. It was impossible for them to shut their eyes to the facts of the world war, which threatened Ireland as it threatened every other civilised country, and Ireland would be quite unworthy of its history and its past if it attempted to fold its arms and say, "This does not concern us."

In the Boer War, they took a manly course at great risk and with their eyes open, because they believed that the Boers were in the right, and that the fate of small nationalities was at stake. Now the case was different. The present war was for right, justice, liberty, and nationality, and if they had refused to supply their part in it they would be covered with dishonour and regarded with contempt. He had promised that if they were given a free Constitution in Ireland they would be willing to enter upon equal terms into the British Empire, and to bear their share of the burdens. They had been given the first free Constitution Ireland had ever had, and Ireland had given a magnificent response to the demand made upon her. Every man in the review had had a colleague from the National Volunteer Force in the Army. There were 25,000 of them with the Colours, and there were the same number of Ulster Volunteers. That meant there were 50,000 Irish Volunteers—for why should they make a distinction? Taking into account those in the Army before the war and those who had joined since there were from Ireland alone over 100,000 men with the Colours. If they included all men of Irish race, the total number in the Army was about a quarter of a million.

ENROLLMENT FOR HOME DEFENCE.

There were a great many Irishmen who, for reasons similar to those of many men in Great Britain, could not go to the front, but could render great service at home. On August 9th he had made an offer—since endorsed from every part of Ireland—that if the Government withdrew their troops, Irishmen would be willing to defend their own shores. What information had prevented the War Office from accepting that offer? Enlistment for home defence was not allowed in Great Britain, but it was not allowed in Ireland. He wanted to know why. Whatever happened in the immediate future, the Volunteers were already a strong, united force, and they had the declaration of the Prime Minister that after the war was over they would remain as an Irish military body.

He had not a shadow of doubt in his own mind that if they pursued their duty steadily, soberly, and bravely in Ireland, they would be turned into a permanent military body at all time at the disposal of the Irish Government and the Irish Parliament. They would defend Ireland at home and abroad; they would enforce Irish rights; and he trusted and believed that the next great parade of the Irish National Volunteers in Dublin would be when they marched with him and his colleagues to open the gates of the Irish Parliament. Afterwards they would protect that Parliament for all time and would remain a guarantee for the order, good government, and liberty of the reborn Irish nation.

DR. DILLON'S VIEW.

Mr. Dillon regarded the post of honour at the review given to Belfast Volunteers as a proof that the division of Ireland by the exclusion of Ulster was unthinkable. Some

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery, Books, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Toys and Toys, Photographic and Optical Goods, Engravings and Oldmen's Stores, etc., etc. Commission 2½ to 5% Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £50 upwards. Commitments of Provisions held on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Incorporated 1914), 75, ABERCROMBIE LANE, LONDON, E.C. Cable Address: "ABERWILSON, LONDON."

C & B

POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.

ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & FERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE KING

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the quantity. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

New Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Label.

Sole Manufacturers:
I. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cures short attacks of SPASMS, Chills and arrests those too often fatal diseases—**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

TO LET.

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW" No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 rooms with ample Servants Quarters.

Apply to:—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, June 1, 1915. 479

TO LET.

TO LET.

ON the Upper Levels, LARGE AIRY room 1st July. Use of Tennis Court.

Apply to:—
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 478

TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORIES BUILDINGS", Kowloon.

Apply to:—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, June 8, 1915. 337

TO LET.

TO LET.

A HACIENDA "E", No. 74 Mount Kallott Road.

Apply to:—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 17, 1915. 440

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S GARDENS, 1st April.

Apply to:—
W. FORD,
WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors, H.K. or HO PAK LAM.
Comptroller Department Sander, Weller & Co. H.K.
Hongkong, May 13, 1915. 478

TO LET.

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon and MAY ROAD Hongkong with possession on or about 15th August next—English bath and kitchen, gas, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class modern appointments throughout, including water-carriage system.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, June 5, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES in OULTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

GODOWN, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWN at Wanchai, 68, The Peak, THE RETREAT, 21, WONGNEICHONG ROAD.

Apply to:—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 1, 1915. 248

TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914. 128

TO LET.

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the Jerns & Sons.

GODOWN, No. 9 Lee House Street, OFFICES facing the Harbour between the Honokoro Pier and Port Office.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS in healthy locality. BOARD or PART BOARD if DESIRED. ELECTRIC LIGHT and TELEPHONE. Very short distance from centre of town.

Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, June 11, 1915. 610

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.
PEDDER STREET.
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 26, 1914.

FOR a good solid meal, a 10 cent or 15 cent Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the best, **ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

E BROWN BRANDY

Admitted by connoisseurs to
to the best in the market.

PER CASE = \$53.50

PER BOTTLE = \$4.55

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WM.
Powell
LTD.

TELEPHONE 316

FOR THE

HOT WEATHER

"POWELL'S"

SOFT COLLARS

(IN ALL SHAPES)

AND

DOUBLE COLLARS

IN HEIGHTS

11" 12" 13"

ARE THE

ACME OF COMFORT

SEND FOR SAMPLE HALF-DOZEN.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 15—

9.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture etc. at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, June 16—

King of Sweden's birthday (1859).

THURSDAY, June 17—

Bunker Hill Day (Mass. U.S.A.)
Dragon Boat Festival.

FRIDAY, June 18—

Coronation Day (1911).

SATURDAY, June 19—

Birthday of Prince of Wales (1894).

SUNDAY, June 20—

Midsummer Day.

MONDAY, June 21—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.

Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

21, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 27, 1915.

tion of orders, and asked that the whole subject be re-considered as a matter in which Germany had not arrived at a mature decision. The Note also calls the attention of Germany to the "grave situation which has resulted" from repeated violations of American rights on the high seas, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of 188 American lives. In such circumstances, the Note continued, it is clearly wise and desirable that the United States and Germany should come to a full and clear understanding. Mention was also made of the sinking of the Fulda, and the attendant death of Thresher, an American; the dropping bombs by a German aircraft on the American ship Cushing, the torpedoing of the American ship Gulf Light, and finally the destruction of the Lusitania. "All these acts," said the President, "constitute a series of events which the United States has observed with growing distress, concern and indignation."

The summary of the new Note, which will be found in another column, indicates that similar ground has been covered, and we are glad to learn that it is expressed in firmer terms, as the whole world knows that mildness is lost on the barbarous Teuton.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Eulston, Cameron Road, Kowloon, reports to the Police that he has had a bicycle, valued at \$35, stolen from his house.

The trial of Mr. W. S. Ridge, editor of the "National Review," on a charge of sedition, will take place in H. M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on Monday, the 14th inst., before Sir Llavilland de Saumarez (Judge) and a jury.

A Chinese customs officer this morning charged a Chinese with being in possession of two tads of opium in excess of the quantity allowed by the Government. Defendant was fined \$25.

A certificate of origin for the use of manufacturers declaring that their goods have been framed by the Government. Several classes of "goods, wares and merchandise" are exempted.

The Gazette contains a further amendment to the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance. The exportation of oils, mixtures, compounds, lubricants, antiseptics, binder, twine, lace of all kinds, metal, working machinery and raw cotton are all prohibited.

A fine of \$700 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment was imposed in the case of a Chinese charged by the Water Police with being in possession of ten tads of opium. On a further charge of attempting to export the opium to China, the defendant was fined \$50 or one month.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan this morning at the Magistrate's charged a Chinese with burglary at 118 Queen's Road West. The occupier reported that his house had been broken into and that gramophone records and a quantity of clothing had been stolen. The Police subsequently ascertained that a man had tried to dispose of two records at a shop in Lower Row. The shopman, it appeared, pointed out to the man that it was not worth his while purchasing two records and asked him to bring some more. During the man's absence the Police arrived and on the man's return he was arrested. He had 22 records in his possession, part of the stolen property.

The Magistrate sentenced the thief to three months' hard labour.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, J.P., has been proposed for election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. Harry Gordon Lowder, son of Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner of Customs for Hongkong, and late of the Chinese Customs Service, Antwerp, who joined the London Scottish as a private last autumn, was promoted Sub-Lieutenant in the Regular Army, 3rd Shropshire, in April.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DYE.

Detective Sgt. Wills at the Magistrate's this morning before Mr. Wood charged a Chinese cook and a schoolboy with stealing and receiving respectively blue dye to the value of \$13.50 from the Nui Man Hing knitting factory, Yau-mat. The boy, on being arrested yesterday morning as he was coming from the factory with the dye in his possession, told the Police that the previous night the cook at the factory asked him to walk outside the factory and that he would hand over the dye to him. He walked, received the dye, after which they went to Yau-mat in the hope of selling it. They were unsuccessful, and returning, hid the dye in the factory. The boy had gone for it again when he was arrested.

The case was remanded until Monday.

IMPRESSIONS OF
HONGKONG.

(By Onlooker.)

I have lived through the preliminary stages of life in Hongkong and my advice to all new comers is, "Make the most of your first impressions; try to keep them carefully docketed in your brain for daily consultation; so that when you feel bored and weary, and the dullness and deadness of existence here seem quite unendurable, you can turn up the memory of these early days, and again experience the expectant wonder of your first contact with the weird ancient civilization of China." Later on you learn that Hongkong is not China, you find that you are living in a community which is simply a second rate imitation of a very small, suburban and rather early Victorian country town at home.

The knowledge comes as a terrible shock, you have naturally supposed that people having broken away from their old surroundings and travelled many thousands of miles, will have formed, "hardly digested and assimilated" new ideas, which will have belated their minds and character.

Instead of that they appear to have remained stationary, and in many cases gone back and lost the elasticity of mind, the aspirations and the energy they brought out with them. Doubtless doubtless by the heavy labour of the east and the hotly atmosphere.

Your one hope of salvation or contentment in this place is to come out as one new born.

Forget all your old standards of comfort, of climatic conditions and social life, of culture and progress; and then your mind will be open to realise the advantages of Hongkong. For it has its advantages, there are no suppose even advantages in Hell, for people who have a cold climate.

The great advantage here is that in common with all places abroad, it is easier to make a living, keep up a certain amount of style and make a position for yourself, such as it is, socially, than it is for the average person to do in the over-crowded markets of Europe.

This little island is a self contained miniature kingdom situated in a backwater of life, and because of its isolation, it is a very heaven for the middle class and the mediocre. When you arrive you must immediately start forgetting everything you cared about before and learn to localise your interests. You must begin to pull in the cords of your brain, which have been expanding ever since you left school, so that you crush all independent thought and mental aspiration.

It is difficult, but human nature is adaptable, you have only to look at people around you to realise this truth. It is easy to see the stages of mental deterioration, from the new comers with the expression of alert energy, longing to stir up the inhabitants of sleepy hollow with echoes of the great world; to the oldest inhabitant who drowns out dreary tales of the European population of Hongkong past and present, chiefly scandals and family events and branches of etiquette. In describing the conditions as early Victorian, one has of course implied the worship of etiquette. At home one has been living fast trying to keep pace with the big people who were moving the wheels of progress.

One has learned to think at motor speed, to train one's thoughts to mental flight, and it causes a terrible wrench to have to go back to the age of the sedan chair and human traction.

It always seems to me that this human fraction is the keynote of the unheimlichkeit and unheimlichkeit of the place, and that being obliged to submit to it, insensibly degrades the keen edge of conscience and respect for humanity. It is an unhealthy state of affairs; bad for the human heart of burden and bad for the individual who makes such use of a fellow creature.

When you first come out you are horrified at the sight of aged men and women and frail children trailing in an endless procession up and down the Peak Road carrying everything that is needed for four use.

There is a Peak Tramway but being a monopoly it is able to make its own terms and conditions and these terms are so prohibitive that people take advantage of the cheap labour and only use the car for carrying themselves and their servants, and the consequence is that you see people under a "supposedly modern government and under the protection of the most powerful flag in the world, living like slaves and treated as so S.P.C.A. would tolerate animals being treated at home; while you suffer unconsciously the most primitive and comfortless conditions of living. On the other hand of course, the majority of the European inhabitants are a great deal better off than they were in England, they have more servants, they are trans-

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND
TRADING CO., LTD.

(By Onlooker.)

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, stock brokers, write us as follows:—

We beg to advise you that we have this morning received a telegram from our London agents announcing the declaration of a dividend of 5% per share by the above Company.

We are not at present clear as to whether this is a final dividend of 5% for 1914 with no interim dividend on account of 1915, or final of 4% for 1914 and interim of 1% for account of 1915 as usually paid at this time of the year, and we are telegraphing for definite information on this point. The fact is, however, that a shilling less is paid now than last year when the distribution was 6% per share.

The quotation in London yesterday was 14 1/2 middle, an advance of 2 1/2 on the week.

parted from a sphere of penny buses and third class railway fares, to the level of carriage folk by simply possessing a chair and two or more coolies. It is certainly a very slow and not too comfortable means of progression and one misses the horses and motor cars and movement of hurrying life; but you learn to accept the slowness with philosophy in this slowly moving community; and you might learn to love it and be quite happy, if you could come out in your very early youth, so that you would not have been spoiled by the decadence and comforts of life in other countries.

As I said before, my observations of Hongkong have led me to the conclusion that it is the heaven of mediocrity. The brilliant professional man remains at home where steel meets steel and competition is keen, the little average man who could barely make a living in the old country migrates and if he possesses an ordinary amount of intelligence and common sense he becomes the big man and the professional light in the mediocre circle into which fate has kindly pushed him. Should he show any sign of latent genius he is quickly strangled up for something better in a bigger or more important sphere where he finds scope for his intelligence and something to keep him alive.

How can a man help vegetating here. He has his work and his sport and then his sport and his work and if he is married the funny little imitation of society which tyrannises over the fettered souls of the female population.

Outside these three interests there is nothing. No parliament, no council, no election, no meeting of the people, no contact with the outer world excepting through Reuters cables supplemented by details after four to five weeks of weary waiting.

The whole thing reminds me of children playing at life or perhaps a big school, with the Governor as head master and the legislative council as the obedient tutors, and the government servants as prefects.

The legislative council is called together as a matter of form, the governor and his officials listen politely to any objections the few independent members may raise to any proposed law, and then say "we really cannot agree with you" and the act is passed by a majority of one; the official members always having that majority.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that people lose interest in laws and law making. They find that the only way to be happy is to cultivate the spirit of mischief. There is no between, course, they must either make up their minds to accept these conditions and enjoy the advantages of children who are cared for and ruled without the responsibility of making their own choice and working out their own salvation or dissatisfaction or they must all walk-up together and say, "We are a democratic people, and a progressive people we are ashamed of living in a state of helpless acceptance of anything that is offered us. This is the 20th century and the whole world excepting Germany is alive to the glory of government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Social life in Hongkong suffers the same disadvantages as public life. In its own way it is pleasant and amusing and it would be a delightful interlude, if the season could last for a few weeks during each year, like a visit to the Riviera or Switzerland; after which one would see new faces and new places.

The curse of this place is not so much its smallness as the inability of the majority of its inhabitants to realise their limitations. (Why, I actually heard a young woman say quite seriously, "Oh, of course she could do that in London, but not in Hongkong.") The place is not big enough for society in the accepted meaning of the term. And this result of trying to ape the social trend-mill in this wilderness is farcical. This is an age when every person of intellect is eager to mix up with all sorts and conditions of men to snatch at the slight variation of custom and points of view of different classes, as something broadening and realistic and it is strange to come across a set of people who pride themselves upon their exclusiveness as much as any little old fashioned county community at home could do.

(Continued on page 6.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF
THE WAR.AMERICAN'S NEW NOTE TO
GERMANY.

"FIRM TONE" ADOPTED.

THE ITALIANS IN SIGHT OF TRIESTE.

NOTABLE SUCCESS BY THE RUSSIANS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICA'S SECOND NOTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, June 11, 2.10 p.m.
A telegram from Washington states that the American Note is in the firmest tone.

The United States very earnestly and very solemnly renews its representations of the former Note and adds that the United States cannot admit the proclamation of a war zone which may operate in any degree as an abbreviation of American rights.

The Note emphasises that the "Lusitania" primarily was used for the conveyance of passengers who took no part in the war and that men, women, and children, were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern war.

More than a hundred American citizens had perished. The Note also calls attention to Germany's grave responsibility and to the indispensable principle upon which such responsibility rests. It emphasises that the United States is outstanding for nothing less high than for the sacred rights of humanity which no Government is justified in ignoring. Only by actual resistance on the part of the "Lusitania" could have justified the commander of the submarine even placing the passengers in jeopardy.

The United States insists, continues the Note, on this principle of international law and concludes by saying that the United States expects Germany to adopt measures which will put those principles into practice, and to respect and safeguard American lives and ships.

The Note asks for an assurance that this shall be done.

THE ITALIANS IN SIGHT OF TRIESTE.

LONDON, June 11
A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Udine states that with the capture of the heights adjacent to Montebelluna the Italians are able to see Trieste. Montebelluna has an arsenal and docks with large stores of munitions and grain, and is the centre of electrical plants supplying Trieste with power. It also has an important railway junction, and its possession will prevent the Austrians sending troops by the River Isont from Trieste.

The Italians have planted the tri-colour on the remains of an ancient tower built by the Venetians against the Turks.

When the Italians take Tolmino they will intercept the Austrian access to the Isont from northern railways. It is now possible for the Italians to advance on Trieste covered by the fire from their warships.

The capture of Prekocel Pass, lying between precipitous mountains thousands of feet high, shows Italy invading Austria proper and not merely the Irredentist provinces.

The advance of the Italians on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier has been remarkable, considering the enormous advantages in the defence of mountain passes, whose storming was only possible by skilled mountaineers. The Italians, advancing on Rovereto, were surprised to find that the Austrians had abandoned and destroyed the strong fort at Pozza di Fiemme. It had been armed with heavy guns, which have apparently been removed to Galicia.

ITALIANS DESTROY AN AUSTRIAN GAS
FACTORY.

LONDON, June 11, 1.15 p.m.
A telegram from Venice states that the Italians at Montebelluna have discovered that the Austrians have been working for a month at a factory for the manufacture of poisonous gases in the form of shells and steel cylinders.

By a lucky hit, the Italian Fleet caused an explosion at the factory, from which pipes had been laid to the fighting front, but which were thus rendered useless.

It is believed that this was Austria's only Army gas factory.

THE POPE'S INFLUENCE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, June 10.
A telegram from The Hague states that the Dutch Second Chamber has voted (by 62 to 10) in favour of a Bill for the temporary representation of Holland at the Vatican.
The Bill is introduced with a view to the possible influence of the Pope being exercised in a peace settlement.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE AN ENTIRE COMPANY OF PRUSSIAN GUARD.

LONDON, June 11, 12.30 p.m.
A telegram from Petrograd announces that the Russians inflicted a serious check on the Germans on the Dnieper.

A communique states that important enemy forces crossed the river near Jurnaw, but that our heroic Russian offensive movement yesterday drove the enemy back across the Dnieper, inflicting the heaviest losses.

The Russians captured seventeen guns, 10 quick-firing, 188 officers and 6,500 Germans and Austrians including an entire company of the Prussian guard.

THE TURKS ROUTED ON THE TIGRIS.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

LONDON, June 10.
Secretary of State for India announces that fuller reports of advance up Tigris show that enemy force which threatened Kurah became completely demoralised, Turks endeavouring to escape precipitately in mahals and steamers. Formerly surrendered on being overtaken, Turkish gunboat Marmarisa was sunk, and transport Mosul captured. Although our forces which arrived at Amara was insignificant, entire garrison numbering over 1,000 including Turkish governor and other officials. Shortly after our occupation, advanced guard of Baghdad column which had hastily retreated from Qerha valley entered town, and was captured. Remnants of force about 2,000 fled leaving heavy gun in our hands. Remnants of enemy are retreating in disorganisation discarding their arms.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

ANOTHER CREDIT OF 250 MILLIONS.

LONDON, June 10.
It is understood that Parliament will be asked for a further vote of £250,000,000 on the 15th inst.

MR. BRYAN AS PEACE ADVOCATE.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, June 11.
On the eve of publication of the American Note, telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Bryan has issued an appeal to the American people declaring that the real issue is not between President Wilson and himself, but between systems of government. He says Force represents the old system; Persuasion represents the new system that has been growing all too slowly for nineteen hundred years. Austria affords a recent example of the old system. Mr. Bryan himself, as a humble follower of the Prince of Peace, calls upon the United States to lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of day when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares.

Mr. Bryan issues another statement to-morrow appealing to German-Americans.

GERMANS IGNORANT OF AMERICAN OPINION.

LONDON, June 11.
Telegrams from Amsterdam, state that German comment on the resignation of Mr. Bryan shows that the leading German newspapers are extraordinarily ignorant of American opinion. Their views are summed up in the comment of the *Cologne Gazette*, which considers that the resignation is a victory for German-Americans, and says it is hoped that the latter will now obtain the prohibition of the export of munitions.

LYING FOR THE FATHERLAND.

LONDON, June 10.
The Federal Grand Jury, telegraphs Reuter's New York correspondent, has examined the German Reservist Gustav Stahl, who is unable to speak English, and ordered his arrest in connection with his affidavit that he saw guns mounted on the "Lusitania."

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 10.
After the fight at a chateau at Hoge, near Ypres, on the 8th inst., the Brigadier-General, in an Order, particularly congratulated the 8th Dragoon Guards for their magnificent courage and determination in defending the chateau. When the Dragoons arrived in the trenches on the 26th May they were heavily shelled by high explosives, and retired temporarily, but they returned during the night and dug another trench, in front of, not behind, that which had been wrecked. On the early morning of the 31st May the Dragoons crept towards the ruined chateau and expelled the German defenders. They then dug trenches in the park, foiling all the attempts of the Germans to re-occupy the ruins.

The Germans on the 2nd inst. tried to annihilate the Dragoons with a cannonade so intense that it was like machine-gun fire with high explosive shells instead of bullets. Succeeding infantry attacks were repulsed.

When the Dragoons first entered the chateau they found the body of a British soldier with seventeen bayonet wounds.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS.

LONDON, June 11.
The official Eye-Witness says that in twenty-five minutes on the 6th inst. the Germans lost over 3,000 killed, 250 prisoners and numbers of guns when the French stormed the salient of Quennoy. The place is farm country between the Oise and the Aisne. It had been strongly fortified but a day-long bombardment followed by the launching of aerial torpedoes at night-time demolished the enemy's works. Then there was a huge mine explosion and afterwards the Zouaves, Senegalese and the British Infantry charged and completely defeated the Germans, in less than half an hour.

The French General distributed War Crosses to the brave assaulters. The enemy brought up reserves on motor-buses and made eight attacks, but each was defeated in turn by curtains of shrapnel. The Germans then tried out-flanking but were overwhelmed by a rain of hand-grenades.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 10, 5.45 p.m.
To-day's Paris *communiqué* states that the French repulsed German counter-attacks, maintained the captured ground everywhere, and made further progress.

PARIS, June 11, 1.45 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—
The artillery duel has continued north of Arras, though hindered by dense fog, the battle ending in the capture of the village of Neuville by the most desperate hand-to-hand and house-to-house fighting.

The Germans were at their last extremity when they retired, abandoning a field gun, several machine-guns and much material. Over a thousand corpses were found in the houses, trenches and cellars.

The enemy attack at Beaumont in Champagne was repulsed. Many German dead were abandoned.

ITALY FIGHTING SUCCESSFULLY.

LONDON, June 6.
A Rome *communiqué* says:—The Austrians lost 200 killed and 400 wounded, and abandoned 220 prisoners, in the fighting on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. for the possession of Friakofel on the Carnia frontier.

The Austrians re-attacked the position, to which they attach great importance, on the night of the 9th inst., but were repulsed with heavy loss. Severe fighting continues along the Isonzo where the enemy is offering a most stubborn resistance. We have occupied the citadel and heights dominating Montalcione.

LATER.

The Italians accomplished an important feat in capturing Montalcione which is on the railway twenty miles from Trieste.

CONTRABAND IN NEUTRAL SHIPS.

GERMANY AND THE SINKING OF THE "WILLIAM FRYE."

LONDON, June 10.
A Washington correspondent telegraphs that Germany's answer to the American Note regarding the sinking of the "William Frye" by the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," contends that Germany is entitled to destroy neutral ships carrying contraband, though she agrees to pay damages in such cases.

HOLLAND'S DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, June 10.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that the Chamber has unanimously passed War Credits and Bills extending the Landsturm and calling up the recruits.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BALTIC NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO GERMAN FLEET.

LONDON, June 11.
It is confirmed authoritatively, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, that the Russian submarines and mines in the Baltic on the 8th inst. did considerable damage to the German Fleet.
A submarine the next day sank a German destroyer and a transport, and damaged another destroyer.
Another German vessel was blown up by a mine.

GALLANT RUSSIAN DEFENCE IN GALICIA.

Enemy Pressed On The Dniester.

LONDON, June 11.
An official statement says:—
After a bombardment, partly by asphyxiating bombs, masses of infantry rushed to the assault against the Russians at Molekna, in Galicia, on the evening of the 8th inst. The enemy reached our entanglements, where they were repulsed.
Their attacks were renewed the next morning, when they were driven back over a mile with the heaviest loss.
The Russians on the right bank of the Dniester pressed the enemy, capturing 2,000 prisoners.
The enemy on the left bank of the Dniester, near Lysawa, were unable to advance further, and after a stubborn battle were driven back from the railway. The Russians captured a number of villages and took 800 prisoners.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, June 10.
Russian successes, North and South, are admitted in to-night's German *communiqué*, says an Amsterdam telegram.
The Russians bringing up reinforcements from the North-East checked the German enrolling movement at Dubissa and the Germans retreated to a new line.
The *communiqué* also says that fresh Russian forces have advanced from South and South-East of Lemberg.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, June 10.
An Austrian torpedo-boat which endeavoured to leave the Gulf of Trieste has been sunk by an Italian submarine. The crew were drowned.

ZEPPELIN SHED BOMBED.

A Personnel Destroyed.

LONDON, June 10.
Allied airmen on Sunday night flew over Brussels. The citizens were awakened by the reports of guns of all calibres. The airmen dropped bombs on Etterbeek, but did not hit the hangar. Despite the heaviest gunfire, however, the airmen returned and dropped bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Helmet. Great flames arose, and a Personnel and part of the shed were destroyed. The airmen, on the way home, threw bombs on the German stables.

A ZEPPELIN SINKS TWO FISHING SMACKS.

LONDON, June 11.
A Dutch telegram says that a Zeppelin sank two Lowestoft fishing smacks in the North Sea. Eight survivors have been brought to Mansius.

SUBMARINES WAR ON TRAWLERS.

LONDON, June 11.
The submarining of trawlers continues. Six are reported to have been sunk to-day, and also a German steamer, captured after the outbreak of war, and a small schooner. Two crews were rescued by Dutch vessels. In one case trawler men were without food and water for 32 hours.

GERMAN SUBMARINES REPORTED BADLY DAMAGED.

LONDON, June 11.
It is reported that two German submarines have been towed into Libau badly damaged.

STEAM TRAWLER BLOWN UP.

LONDON, June 11.
A telegram from Ymoude the steam trawler *Lety* has been blown up off the Dogger Bank. All the crew were drowned.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

LEAVE.

Pte. D. G. Bruce is granted leave of absence from 12.6.15 to 12.12.15.

PARADES.

Parade for Monday, 14th inst., 5.30 p.m. Right Section B.G. Co. Squad Drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Aiming drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters.

Corpl. Grimes, R.E. will attend.

DETAILS.

On duty at Headquarters H.K.V.R.

On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon H.K.V.R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp).

On duty at Kowloon Civil Service Company.

On duty on duty Capt Churchill.

On duty to-mor. on night Scouts Company.

On duty on duty Capt Stewart.

On duty 14th inst. Scouts Company.

On duty on duty Lieut. West.

Orderly Officer: 2/Lieut. Dunbar, H.K.V.R.

Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hunter, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION).

The orders issued by courtesy of the Press on evening of the 11th inst., and morning of 12th inst., are cancelled, and the following take their place:—

Monday, June 14th.—No. 1. Platoon British Company, with Service Rifles; also Indian Platoon, 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 15th.—Portuguese Company under Chief Inspector, 5.30 p.m.

No. 2 Platoon British Company at Water Police Station, 6 p.m. Examination of candidates for N.C. rank.

Wednesday June 16th.—Chinese Company and Indian Platoon, Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m.

(Sgd.) F. C. JARVIS.

D. S. P. (Reserve).

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A TOUCH of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household, it is just what is needed, as every family should be provided with it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE NEW DERBY.

Lord Rosebery's Vauchuse has been scratched for the New Derby.

LANCASHIRE CARD-ROOM WORKERS' DISPUTE.

LONDON, June 11.
A joint conference to-morrow at Manchester between the Federation of Master-Spinners and the Card-room Amalgamation is regarded as a hopeful sign.

THE KING OF GREECE.

LONDON, June 10.
The King's wound is satisfactory, but his Majesty has developed slight inflammation of the kidneys and there are traces of albumen.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, June 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsden, referring to the making of cotton and yarn contraband of war by the British Government, said he was glad to think the terms we had made with the vendors of cotton in the United States had been satisfactory to them. Cotton which had been held up was going to Lancashire, and it was hoped that it would be exported to our customers abroad. A Cotton Licensing Committee was being established to issue licences for the exportation of yarn.

ALIEN ENEMY QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 11.
A question-time in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary (Sir John Simon, K.C.) announced that the internment and repatriation of alien enemies were proceeding rapidly. Over 6,000 have been interned or repatriated. An Advisory Body considered 1,000 appeals, of which 150 were granted, and the exemption of 657 definitely declined. Steps are also being taken by an Order-in-Council, to deal with suspects who are not alien enemies.

COLONIALS UNDER ARMS.

Canada's Brilliant Achievement.
LONDON, June 10.
The Minister of Militia and Defence, Major-General Sam Hughes, is appealing for an additional 35,000 soldiers, including four Highland Regiments, bringing the total of the Canadian contingents up to 150,000.

AUSTRALIA'S SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, June 10.
The Hon. Mr. Wise, who is en route to London to become Agent-General for New South Wales, said Australia, at the time overseas, including patriots to captured islands. The total number of troops raised was 70,000, mostly Trade Unionists. It was the intention of Australia, he said, to retain the captured islands.

BIG FIRE IN LONDON.

300 MILITARY MOTORS DESTROYED.
LONDON, June 10.
A fire in the West End resulted in the destruction of 300 military motor-cars, including a hundred Red Cross cars.

LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

LONDON, June 10.
Sir J. J. O'Brien remains Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

GERMAN CAPTAIN ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, June 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that a British cruiser in the Straits of Gibraltar arrested on board an Italian steamer the captain of the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, who was disguised as a cook and had escaped from the United States.

FOOD PRICES IN ENGLAND.

Prospects of Abundant Harvests.

LONDON, June 10.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsden, President of the Board of Trade, said there were prospects of abundant harvests, and no chance of supplies being cut off, or of a margin of supplies being destroyed. Referring to wheat, he mentioned that the opening of the Dardanelles, to which all looked forward, would mean a still further decline in price.

(The prices of wheat, maize, and other foodstuffs continue to decline. Wheat has dropped 4/- a quarter and maize 1/-.)

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. Formula by J. H. Chamberlain and Druggists.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt. L. U. Uawin.

News was received in Shanghai last week of the death of Captain Desolot Uawin, who was killed in action in Flanders on April 27. Capt. Uawin, who was thirty-two years of age, was the son of Mr. P. S. Uawin, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. He was gazetted 2nd Lieut. in the Hampshire Regiment on January 27, 1904 and Lieutenant on May 1, 1908. He served active service with the 1st Battalion in the operations in the Alder Hinderlands. Capt. Uawin was sent to North China in January 1909 on special duty as language officer, and remained in China about two years, receiving his Captaincy on August 9, 1911. In September 1914 Capt. Uawin went with the expeditionary force to France. He was wounded in November and invalided home, but rejoined his regiment on December 12, and remained at the front until his death.

"IT I WERE PRESIDENT."

Mr. Roosevelt interviewed.

Paris, May 7.—The New York correspondent of the *Times* interviewed Mr. Roosevelt yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt remarked:—"If I had been President of the United States at the outbreak of the European trouble, I would have protested against the violation of Belgium and I would have asked America to take her place with the Allies. Perhaps that would have prevented the war, for even when the Germans were before Liege they would have had time to reflect."

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

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Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES.—First Class \$2 Single; 33 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " 31.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEELS	DEPTH	BEAM	WATER	WATER	WATER
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	270	18' 6"	32'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	270	18' 6"	32'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	270	18' 6"	32'	10'	10'	10'
TALKUOON						
Commercial Dock	440	35'	50'	10'	10'	10'
ABRIKIDEN						
Hope Dock	430	34'	48'	10'	10'	10'
Lamb Dock	330	24'	38'	10'	10'	10'

Head Office: 10, Robinson Road, Hong Kong.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

IMPRESSIONS OF HONGKONG.

(Continued from page 1)
In England these old-fashioned people have the excuse of having lived amidst such conditions for generations in having been bred and bred in an atmosphere of feudalism, but here where all men from the highest to the lowest are working for their daily bread and many of the women have originally come out as workers, the situation is comic.

A totally false standard of social precedence is set up in which birth plays but a small part and breeding and culture less. Everything depends upon your business status.

Excepting for a few government officials and a few lawyers and doctors the professional class is practically non-existent, and social Hong Kong suffers terrible upheavals in making up its mind, as to who it should "take up" and who it should ignore. The consequence is that many a desirable and altogether delectable social flower, is doomed "to bluish unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air," just because it has been taken up by one of the sets which is "outside the pale." Individually the people are really quite nice simple souls but doubtless through this very simplicity they have come to attach so much importance to each other's opinions by living in this cramped atmosphere that they have become ill bred and self-conscious through fear of doing the wrong thing.

Fear is such an ignoble sentiment especially fear of public opinion. If they would only be afraid of being unkind, uncharitable and petty instead of afraid of being charitable and open-hearted to other classes, until they see how their social superiors are going to act, they might convert fear into quite a creditable vice.

Another point I have touched on is the discomfort of living, there is a great display of private chairs, gay liveries, dinners, luncheons, bridge, and bathing parties and yet when you get to know people intimately and see over their homes you find servants' quarters which would not be tolerated in any other part of the world. The houses are generally crowded with servants who to my mind are in keeping with the general inefficiency of the prevailing system.

The dinner table is laden with silver and flowers and there is a long bill of fare and a deal more ceremony than you have in modern entertaining in London. It is all most genteel and rather like Upper Tooting. In spite of all this display and ceremony every drop of hot water in most houses, has to be carried to bath or basin, the kitchen is little better than a hovel—the servants chatter, gamble and smoke in close proximity to the house and are crowded into a quite inadequate cubic space.

One of the greatest disappointments to me in China has been the Chinese servant. I have had people send me home in their chair and the coolies nearly throw me out because they did not feel inclined to obey the order. I watched a few days ago, a lovely private chair attended by four coolies waiting for their mistress. At the chair stand one coolie sat on the clean cushions while another tenderly attended to his hair. I will not enter into harrowing details as to what he was doing but I shall smile when I hear the owner of that chair and four telling her friends that she has the best coolies on the Peak. I have heard that boast so often especially about animals who are entrusted with the care of tender infants, night and day by the trusting mothers who tread the social round, and I could make a tale unfold but I don't. People do not like their cherished illusions or their cherished servants shown up and where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. That should be the motto of Hong Kong and I am going to adopt it and learn to say in my heart, "I believe in 'Hongkong'."

"I believe it is the most delightful and exclusive place in the world."

"I believe that any one who does not like it has been unfortunate enough to get into the wrong set, and that is the one I move in."

"I believe that there is no interest in anything but dancing, bridge, flirting and golf."

"That politics, and the problems of life are beastly bore."

"That I like a chair better than a carriage."

"That I dare not speak to any man, woman or child without an introduction."

"That I must never follow the dictates of my own heart or allow spontaneous good feeling to encroach upon the sacred rights of genteel etiquette."

"And I truly believe that if you only adopt the spirit of maskee, you will find life in Hong Kong the nearest approach to 'Dolce far niente,' that you can hope to attain in this world."

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 10 a.m.—Pressure has decreased over central Japan and N. Luzon, and increased slightly elsewhere; it continues highest in the Pacific to the east of the Bonins and relatively low over China and the China Sea. A depression covers the Sea of Japan; that to the S.W. of Formosa yesterday has disappeared.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.84 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on June 13th.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: E. and S.E. or variable winds, light; cloudy, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—Southeast of China between Hongkong and Laimocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Taiwan: The same as No. 1.

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, June 12, 1915.

On London—				
Bank Wire	...	...	1/-	9 1/2
On demand	...	...	1/-	9 1/2
30 days' sight	...	...	1/-	9 1/2
6 months' sight	...	...	1/-	9 1/2
Credita, 4 months' sight	...	...	1/-	10 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight	...	...	1/-	10 1/2
On Paris—				
On demand	...	...	...	250
Credita, 4 months' sight	...	...	...	242 1/2
On Berlin—				
On demand	...	...	...	...
On New York—				
On demand	...	...	...	43 1/2
Credita, 60 days' sight	...	...	...	...
On Bombay—				
Wire	...	...	...	...
On demand	...	...	...	135 1/2
On Calcutta—				
Wire	...	...	...	...
On demand	...	...	...	135 1/2
On Singapore—				
On demand	...	...	...	77
On Manila—				
On demand	...	...	...	88
On Shanghai—				
On demand	...	...	...	78
30 days' sight	...	...	...	private paper
On Yokohama—				
On demand	...	...	...	88
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tal)	...	...	...	358
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying rate)	...	...	...	11. noon
Silver (per oz)	...	...	...	52 1/2
Bar Silver (Hongkong)	...	...	...	52 prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	...	...	...	5 1/2
Chinese Copper Cunts	...	...	...	3 1/2
Rate of Native Interest	...	...	...	5 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	...	...	...	184 1/2
Hongkong Sub. Coin	...	...	...	94 1/2 dis.